

# Views of People on Various Topics

## WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

### Paper from Cotton Stalks.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
I note in the issue for October 14 of your ever valuable paper the following item:

As much as it has been denied that cotton stalks might be manufactured into paper, the latest issue of the Cotton Journal is printed on just that sort of paper. Seeing is believing.

That the cotton planters of the South annually destroy from 20 to 25 per cent of their labor through burning or allowing to decay the stalk, after being stripped of the cotton, has been fully demonstrated through a machine recently patented in this city. To prove the fact, last year I had some 20 or 30 stalks of cotton in my yard, which I gave to the inventor to test. In two days he brought to me as fine a sample of paper pulp as was ever seen. He claims that he can treat from 500 to 800 tons per day—not only cotton stalks, but all kinds of endogenous and exogenous waste.

This inventor also claims "that by the destruction of the plant and even the roots, every vestige of the dreaded boll weevil will soon be eliminated."

### Medicine and Modern Progress.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
The practice of drug medication, however questionable may have been its potency, was in its infancy based upon the altruistic principle of the alleviation of human suffering. So rapidly, however, have we progressed as a race, to such extremes do we live, that the medical fraternity, plodding in the old rut and augmented though it be with the adventitious aids of modern discoveries, new and variant, is generally speaking, woefully incapable of coping with the effects of the high tension from which mankind is suffering.

The physician of the present day finds himself floundering in the dark when called upon to place medicinal brakes upon nerves that have been mercilessly used, and in their rebellion against the outrages upon nature make outcry for something which cannot be given them. In fact, to prescribe for the present ills and emotionalism of human kind is a problem which can never be solved by drugs. That this is true is proven almost absolutely by the force with which tens and hundreds of thousands of enthusiasts cling to "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures."

### Pure Food and Longevity.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
"There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days; for the child shall die an hundred years old." Thus wrote the Prophet Isaiah. While the scientist and physician are as busy chasing the harmful microbes as the Dutch housewife is in chasing a speck of dust from her parlor, the earnest student of longevity have multiplied an hundred fold, some of whom insist upon a higher degree of personal sanitation as a means of keeping in good health.

One of these days the grand fight that Prof. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, is making against greed and for pure food will bear fruit in lengthening the years of man, and already Mr. Fletcher's advice, to chew our food long and well, is robbing the doctor of many of his old despatch patients. There is little doubt that such men as Wiley and Fletcher are doing a great work in directing the attention of the masses to the fact that good health and long life do not depend upon the quality or quantity of our pills, but, rather, on the character of one's food and the manner of eating it.

But there is another class of persons who have never had any help from their fellows in their hour of need. I refer to those who suffer from mental derangement, either at birth, from accident, shock, heart disease—erroneously so called—&c. For centuries these persons have been pronounced dead just as soon as they ceased to breathe, and many of them have recovered while being prepared for burial, while most of them have been buried alive. But this shocking inhuman practice is drawing to a close, thanks to the inventive genius of Prof. David Popenoe, of the University of Pennsylvania. But it is in the operating room of the surgeon where Prof. Popenoe's highest hopes center, by restoring to life those who formerly were pronounced dead, or in more quickly freeing the lungs of their stifling gases.

Truly, the fight against death has begun in earnest; and while death will still triumph, yet his scepter will only grow grayer, and his reign will be shorter.

When we fully understand all that is meant by "adequate nutrition and sufficient exercise as the two essentials to life," and how to control both, then will men live unhampered by illness to years undreamed of by this stunted, puny generation.

MINTY P. KEY.

### Attacks on G. Washington.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
I was more than pleased to read your splendid editorial on Thursday, "Time to Call a Halt," for indeed I have wondered if it were not time to demand a halt on these outrageous attacks on the Father of Our Country. I agree with you that, on general principles, it is little less than reprehensible "to invade the tomb" of this great statesman, and some steps should be taken to put a stop to the libeling of a memory sacred to this country. There will never be but one Washington, and an insult to his name should mean an insult to the flag of the nation, and be resented as such. Only a few weeks ago, I heard a reverend divine of New York address an immense Chautauque audience on "Patriotism" (so-called), but his entire discourse was a trade against George Washington. There were dozens of young, impressionable school boys present, boys who have been taught to reverence the very name of Washington, and to seek inspiration from his greatness and goodness; and there on the platform stood a preacher of the gospel not an American born, but a foreigner, a seemingly earnest man, pouring forth absolute venom, claiming to have proof for his unnecessary assertions, dealing an unfeeling blow to the teachings of mothers and the inspiration to our manhood. Why every person present didn't rise up and protest against the attack, I do not know, except the dislike to create a disturbance, which alone held me to my seat. At the close of the lecture I went up to the speaker and expressed my indignation in plain terms, and made bold to say that the American Chautauque would do better educational work by eliminating such lectures; that his "proofs" were simply the other side of Washington's political campaign; if he would get the records on the right side, he would see that in spite of what faults he may have had, he was yet the greatest and noblest of them all.

Down with such a great and glorious Washington; let us call upon

### Congress, if necessary, to stop the wrong

to him, to our youth, to our country, before it is too late. Thank you for leading in the defense of the hero of every patriotic American, and for your timely protest.

MARTHA S. GIELOW.

### "Need Archbishop Ireland."

Editor The Washington Herald:  
The letter of Joseph G. Cunningham in your issue of the 14th instant headed "Wants Saloons Abolished," meets with my hearty approval.

As a temperance worker and an officer of an iron-clad total abstinence order, I agree with Mr. Cunningham as to the indifference of the majority of the pastors of churches in the District to the evils of intemperance. It is the duty of every pastor to use his influence to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in our Capital City.

I know Commissioner Macfarland to be a Christian gentleman, and believe that were it in his power to abolish the saloon in the District of Columbia, it would be done in short order, and believe he will use his influence to make Washington a "dry" city. The whole country is aroused over the liquor question, and States like Kentucky and Texas, which were considered proof against such a thing as prohibition, are now among the leaders for "dry" towns and counties. Asheville, N. C., voted "dry" by a majority of 848, recently.

Let all the temperance men and women get together in the District of Columbia and work earnestly to help Mr. Craig and his colleagues to accomplish their noble purpose in passing the bill to prohibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating beverages in the District.

We need an Archbishop Ireland in Washington to wake the people up.

G. M. MACKINTOSH.

### Transmutation and Bi-metalism.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
Before the discovery of America the purchasing power of gold and silver was about ten times greater than it is now. In the last decade the purchasing power of gold has decreased about 30 per cent. Is not that decrease due to the more abundant supply of that metal? And with the increased supply of gold will not its value continue to grow less?

Ten years ago Prof. Emmons announced that the transmutation of silver into gold was an accomplished fact, and that he had submitted to the mint \$1,000 worth of the metal, which he called argentineum (silver-gold), and it was accepted as pure gold. On the first announcement, in 1886, he said he could produce gold in his laboratory at a clear profit of 25 per cent, and that doubtless the cost of production could be much reduced.

Nicholas Flamel, born about 1330, in France, wrote in his last testament, 1399: "I come now to projection. The first time I made projection was upon mercury, a pound and a half of thierochabery, I turned it into pure silver, better than that of the mine, as I proved by assaying it myself, and also causing others to assay it for me several times."

He further declared that he transmuted mercury into pure gold, and that with the revenues derived from the transmutations he had endowed fourteen hospitals, three chapels, and seven churches in the city of Paris, and the wonder is ground and enriched from his revenues.

I could quote many other like instances, apparently as well authenticated. The discovery by Prof. Emmons was confirmed by two other chemists. Why have they kept silent ever since? The gold standard was an outrage. Disaster followed to the people at large, as Mr. Blaine predicted. A simple act of Congress, making debts payable half in silver and half in gold, would have been an effective remedy.

WILLIAM HENRY BURR.

### Postal Currency Notes.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
I read with interest the recent statements of the Postmaster General of his intention to urge upon Congress the adoption of the parcels post, post-office savings bank, and postal notes.

The first two of these would be of great benefit to the public, and the wonder is that they were not adopted years ago, as they doubtless would have been but for the opposition of the express companies and the savings banks. Now that Congress has become aroused to the importance and necessity of legislation for the interests of the people instead of the corporations, there is reason to hope that these plans will be adopted.

As to the postal notes, I have seen no statement as to whether they are to be used as currency for general circulation, like bank bills, or are to be used only, and then canceled. But whatever may be the intention in this respect, it seems to me that a better plan would be to resume the issue of the fractional currency, such as we had during the war. There has never been anything done by the government that was of greater benefit or convenience to the public than the issuing of the fractional currency, and I could never understand why it was abandoned. That persons could carry the same as bank bills, and when one wanted to send a small amount, or an odd amount of dollars and cents, he had simply to take it from his pocketbook and inclose it, instead of leaving his business and spending time in going or sending for a postal order, and paying extra for it. It was reduced everywhere, and by all persons, at its face, the same as other United States currency, and the person receiving it did not have to be identified, if unknown to the post-office official. As a matter of convenience to the public, there is no comparison between it and the present system of postal orders. Then again, see what an amount of time and labor it saved to the post-office officials, as compared with the present system of orders, as well as to the public.

It was by far the most profitable to the government of any currency ever issued, for when it was called in there were several millions of it that were never presented for redemption. In this day and age a vast amount of business is done by sending small orders to department and other stores, and for this and all other similar purposes fractional currency is the most convenient ever devised. There may be some reason why it should not be issued, but if so, I have never heard it, though I have conversed with members and Senators on the subject.

W. C. DODGE.

### Union Station and Higher Fares.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
Judging from the remarks of Commissioners West and Macfarland, regarding the proposition of the steam railroads to levy tribute upon our people and all who visit Washington, it seems that there is a strong disposition to lock the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

When the late Frank Hume, Judge Gleason, Joseph Bradford, myself, and others, were fighting the iniquitous legislation, which gave to these railroads not only millions of the people's money, but a monopoly of the traffic of this city, the Commissioners and the majority of the board of trade, and all the speculators in town, were on the side of the railroads. We regarded that legislation as a virtual sale of this city and its people to private corporations. We believed it to be unconstitutional, and I fought it through all the courts on that ground. But the courts decided not only that it was constitutional, but that it was, in effect, "a deed of bargain and sale," a contract which could not be abrogated or modified without the consent of the railroads themselves.

Under this strange "deed of bargain and sale," as the courts call it, the railroad companies certainly have the legal, if not the moral, right to levy the blackmail which they now propose to levy. That is the very essence of the contract. And being a solemn, written contract, neither Congress, nor the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor the courts afford any relief against its operation, however onerous, unless, indeed, Congress should repudiate its own contract; for, as I have said, this legislation has already been adjudicated, and has been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States a contract, or deed, or bargain and sale.

What was sold by it? Not only \$2,500,000 worth of our property, but franchises carry with them the right of the purchase to lay tribute on this city and all who visit it forever. JOSIAH MILLARD.

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### Liberty and License.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
Our friend, Mr. J. T. Lewis, of Chicago, seems to me to confound liberty with license. Freedom to do wrong to oneself or neighbor, or to allow a man to put himself in a condition where he is morally and mentally irresponsible, is not true liberty. Laws are made for the lawless, and law-abiding citizens need not object to their stringency.

If a citizen is inclined to license which endangers himself and everybody around him, license which leads to murder, outrage and evil habits of every description, license which exposes defenseless women and children to brute violence, license which destroys a man mentally, morally and physically, by all means let us control by law all possibility of temptation that will lead a man to forget what is due to himself and others, and to the high calling to which he is called of God. "Ye are bought with a price, ye are not your own."

Our Saviour teaches us to pray: "Lead us not into temptation." St. Paul says: "He that standeth take heed lest he fall." We are prone to do ourselves so much stronger, so much better than those whose fates should have been a warning. "Take heed lest ye fall."

A man is never so strong as when he realizes his own weakness. Intemperance, to which the doctrine of moderation usually leads, generally includes the possession of the moral weakness which tends to evil and utter collapse of the will power to resist, and the beclouding of the brain and moral perceptions, the brutalizing of one made in the likeness of God and intended for eternity. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

Glance at the scales and count the cost. A soul and a drink. Is it worth the price? "The weak brother for whom Christ died." "We that are strong should bear the infirmities of the weak, and so to please ourselves." "Take heed lest ye fall by any means this liberty of yours prove a stumbling block to him that is weak." It is good neither to eat meat nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy neighbor stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." "He that standeth take heed."

In favor of temperance, is liable to become a victim to the consequences which we see all around us, and is therefore not to be trusted. Away with him by all means.

Influence and all influence should be invoked in behalf of temperance. One does not know how strong he is till he has fallen, and then, how many are strong enough to rise? Would it not be best to see how far we can keep our selves and others, by law and all other influences, from the fall? The first drink is what leads to the last.

Two wrongs do not constitute a right, and because the law is not faultless does not prove that there should be no law. The fault seems to be in this instance to be in the difficulty of enforcing the law, and the effort of lawless people to evade and disobey rather than in the law itself. There being no law to control or punish does not make it less a crime.

To live up to the letter and spirit of the law (constitution) is incumbent upon all, and to do so requires that we humors, "weak and apt to err," should be safeguarded by law and all that will them in on every side, and urge us on in the warfare against sin and the devil. By all means give us the law that will safeguard the "weak brother for whom Christ died." Shoulder to shoulder let us

fight for the enforcement of the law, but make the law as perfect as we can.

I do not agree with our good friend, "The Optimist," (whose contributions to your paper constitute one of its chief attractions), "that we are made to sin." I think that we were made to fight sin, and that law is one of the weapons and of all legitimate weapons in our warfare against evil, and "fight the good fight with all our might." A. C. D. COQUILLETT.

### Puts Telegraph Last.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
An old advertisement of the telephone company read something like this: "The mails are quick; the telegraph is quicker; but the telephone is instantaneous." In this collection the telegraph is placed second, but a recent experience of mine would seem to show that the telegraph no longer deserves that position.

I had been served with a notice to be in New York Friday morning, the party stating that if the arrangements were changed he would notify me not later than 5 p. m. Thursday night. At 11:30 that night I received the promised message, just in time to save the trip to New York. On examining the telegram, I saw that it had been sent at 4:30 p. m., over seven hours before the time of delivery. A letter could be sent by special delivery from New York and beat such service. Still, we are informed that the strike is over, and messages are accepted without notice of delay. E. G. SPOONER.

### Dr. Kittredge's Rejoinder.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
In his efforts to extricate himself from the logical tangle into which his anti-medical assertions have led him, Mr. Harry B. Bradford evinces and wrangles like a medieval theologian confronted with the dawning truths of science.

To show just how Mr. Bradford's controversialist cuttlefish tries to link the clear waters, I call analytical attention to the fact that, as an attempted offset to my statistical demonstration that anti-toxin has reduced the actual number of deaths from diphtheria, in varying ratio, from one-tenth of 1 per cent (per 10,000 population), to as much as 10 per cent, he quotes other statistics which deal solely with the alleged false increase in the number of cases, and the alleged false mortality, of the disease. Let me again warn the unsuspecting reader that there is a vast difference between these two things. As to the alleged deaths from anti-toxin itself, experience has unmistakably shown that the only danger connected with its use lies in the failure to give sufficiently large and early doses. It is diphtheritic toxin, not anti-toxin, that kills. Mr. Bradford states that he prefers "horse serum" to "horse serum." I prefer human sense with "horse serum."

My adversary further states that he does not believe nature "ordains" certain a contract, or deed, or bargain and sale.

government under ideal human conditions, and this is what Jehovah proposes to give in his own day. (Isaiah, xxxv.) (It is not possible now to discuss the reason for the delay, but for a full presentation of the subject, see page 11 of the "Divine Plane of the Ages," by the noted theologian, Charles T. Russell.)

Speaking about this time of blessing, the prophet declares that Sodom (a city which was destroyed because of its wickedness) shall return from the captivity of death to its former estate. (Ezekiel, xvi:44-45.) The Apostle Peter referred to these times as "the times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began." (Acts, iii:21-24.) It would be impossible for the human race to have something restored to them which they never had in the first place. Mankind never possessed a spiritual condition, but they had a perfect human condition, and this is what shall be restored. Then shall be fulfilled the prophecy which declares that men shall learn war no longer, but beat their swords into plowshares, and shall sit every man under his own vine and fig tree with none to make them afraid. (Micah, iv:4.)

In view of such a firm foundation laid for us in the Bible, is it reasonable that we should cut it aside and accept in its place the groundless speculations of men? J. F. STEPHENSON, Jr.

### A Word from Washington.

Editor The Washington Herald:  
In your issue of The Washington Herald for September 20 was an article by a Washington girl defending the young ladies of that city from an attack upon the beauty and gentleness, supposedly made by the party of Washington State girls, of which I was a member, who visited the Capital in September.

The interview with this young lady reached me, out here in the West, a few days ago.

Of what we are accused I can only conjecture from her answer, but I wish to assure you at once that no time did we speak disparagingly of Washington or any one in it. We were delighted with our magnificent government buildings, the beautiful homes and drives, the historical points of interest, and especially the clean streets.

To tell the truth, we were too busy sightseeing to notice particularly what the young men and women were like, except that we remarked we could see no difference in appearance between the Eastern or Western, Northern or Southern girl surrounded by the same environment.

Truly, this young lady, who, presumably, is of the cultured, thinking class of Washington, should know better than to believe all she reads and hears; but then we forgive her, as she forgave us, for we, too, are "travellers."

We enjoyed our all too brief stay in Washington immensely, and no place during our 7,000-mile trip delighted us so much.

You know we are hotly patriotic and loyal out here in the Northwest, and our party was disappointed not to find the President at home, so that we might bear to him greetings from Washington State.

Throughout our trip we received the greatest courtesy and kindness from all classes.

We like you and we want you to like us, and to come out and see our wonderful mountains, vast forests, and unsurpassed fruit and wheat lands.

STELLA PERKINS.  
Colfax, Whitman County, Washington.

### WATCH THE JUNK SHOPS.

Advice to the Police on How to Stop House Looting.

Why do not the authorities keep closer surveillance over the junk shops? This is the question people are asking whose houses have been looted during their absence. In the minds of these people the excuse offered by the police, that residences are not always properly secured when the owners go away, is a lame one. But they cannot understand why plumbing and gas fixtures stolen from these houses should find a market if the police are properly vigilant.

"If the force were one-half as good as it is asserted to be," said a prominent citizen yesterday, "it seems to me there would be no difficulty in getting at the root of so simple a matter as this by merely watching the junk shops, where the plunder is disposed of. Their number is limited, and with a little detective surveillance upon them and a strict enforcement of the police regulations, requiring that when these junk dealers buy metals, whether from a white or a black man, a description of the seller, with his name and address should be kept, and that no serious work would be stopped. That such a wholesale looting of private property at the National Capital should be going on is a reflection, not only upon the police force, but upon the citizens themselves."

### TALKS TO PROBATIONERS.

Juvenile Court Boys Hear Lectures on Good Citizenship.

The success which has attended the monthly meeting of Juvenile Court probationers for the past year and four months, since the court was established, and the splendid results obtained, have so encouraged the court officials they have decided to give another Sunday of their time to the teaching of good citizenship lessons to their wards, who, it is stated, now number nearly 200.

Yesterday the court inaugurated a programme of two Sundays each month to be devoted to the welfare of the children. Hereafter, on the first and third Sundays of each month, the wards of the court will hold exercises. At the meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by some sixty boys, Probation Officer Copp spoke on the "Power of Character." He complimented the class on its general appearance and said he was glad to see from each boy's report that they were employed and doing so well. "We want to assist all of you," said Mr. Copp, "to develop into strong, self-sustaining, law-abiding, moral, and God-fearing American citizens. Assistant Probation Officer Mrs. Gertrude B. Dwin, talked to the boys upon the evils of cigarette smoking, and pointed out the dangers which the habit would bring to them. Each boy promised to forego their use."

Court Officer William A. Hickey, a former soldier, talked to the class upon the necessity of the boys following the instructions of the probation officers in the acquisition of character.

Judge De Lacy, who has been on vacation for the past six weeks, will return to the bench the latter part of the week. Judge Thomas F. Callan has been presiding at the court's sessions during Judge De Lacy's absence.

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